

## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Moscow Oblast)

REPORT

SUBJECT First Kalinin Sewing Machine and  
Typewriter Plant in Podolsk

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## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

S-E-C-R-E-T

-2-

# FIRST KALININ SEWING MACHINE AND TYPEWRITER PLANT

1. The First Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin Sewing Machine and Typewriter Plant was located in Podolsk (K-55-23, E 37-30), Moscow Oblast, between the Moscow-Simferopol railroad and highway. (See attached sketch No. 1 of a section of the city of Podolsk). This plant, which was not known by any other name, was subordinate to the Ministry of Machinery and Control Apparatus (sic).
2. The plant produced both sewing machines for domestic use, which were of primary importance in the production plan, and sewing machines for industrial use, as well as typewriters of one size (long-carriage-190-space). [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] the plant was going to discontinue the manufacture of typewriters. 50X1-HUM
3. The approximate dimensions and installations of the plant's fire-proof, brick, red-sheet-metal roof structures are described below. [redacted] there 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] was no new construction [redacted]  
[redacted] The numbers in parenthesis are keyed to the attached 50X1-HUM  
sketch No. 2 of the plant layout.
  - (1) A single-story, 200 x 40 x 9-meter building with large windows on all sides. The forge and hot-stamping shop, where several types of sewing machine parts were produced, was located here. This shop contained furnaces and drop hammers.
  - (2) A two-story, 200 x 40 x 15-meter building which contained the paint shop. The sewing machine and typewriter parts were painted with the use of spray guns, and the painted parts were then passed on to the assembly shop No. 3 through a passageway which connected both shops.
  - (3) A three-story, 200 x 40 x 24-meter building which contained the following shops: The first floor contained a machine shop where sewing machine parts were drilled. The second floor contained the sewing machine assembly and crating shop. The third floor contained a machine shop which manufactured all kinds of sewing machine parts.
  - (4) A six-story, 200 x 40 x 48-meter building. The first three floors were used as repair and machine shops for all plant machinery. These floors contained lathes, milling machines, drills, grinders, and other machines. The fourth floor contained the tool machine shop where wrenches, boring bits, pliers, and other important tools were manufactured. It contained machinery similar to that on the first three floors. The fifth floor (see attached sketch No. 3 of this floor) [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
contained the various sections of the typewriter manufacturing shop which were described as follows:
    - a. The typewriter parts machine section contained an unknown number of lathes, milling machines, and drills, in good condition, and of different national origins (not further identified).

S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

-3-

b. The painting and chromium-plating sections contained no machinery.

c. The assembly section contained no machinery.

The shop which produced sewing machine needles was also located on the fifth floor. This shop was divided into three sections, each of which contained about 14 machines such as special lathes and milling machines. This machinery had been dismantled and transported from plants in Germany to the USSR at the end of World War II. These German-make machines were in good condition. The sixth floor was unoccupied.

- (5) This was a one-story, 180 x 180 x 10-meter building with concrete pillars and a structural-metal skylighted roof. This was the iron foundry which supplied the various shops with the parts to be machined.

50X1-HUM

- (6) This was a two-story, 20 x 10 x 7 meter building which contained the administration offices.

- (7) This was a one-story, 10 x 28 x 10-meter building with a skylighted structural-metal roof. This structure contained the plant garage where a vehicle and maintenance shop was located. Two air pumps were installed at the garage entrance.

- (8) Steam-locomotive shed.

- (9) Plant Director's house.

- (10) Open-air dump.

- (11) Unloading platform.

4. Some of the materials used in this plant were: raw and cast iron, steel, type-writer rollers, coal, wood, grease, and other unidentified materials. this plant did not import raw materials.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

5. The water and electricity supply was described as follows: The water pipes were underground. The 120, 220, and 360 volt electricity came from an unknown source. The electricity supply was adequate except for an occasional breakdown.

transformer station or dams existed in the vicinity of the plant.

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50X1-HUM

6. The crating and shipping process was described as follows: The typewriters and sewing machines were packed in wooden crates, stamped with a picture of a black champagne glass which indicated that the package was fragile and should be kept upright. The crates were then left on the loading platform until there was a sufficient number to make up a shipment. The sewing machines and typewriters were shipped throughout the USSR but only the sewing machines were exported.

7. The transportation facilities were described as follows: A single, broad-gauge railroad siding, which divided into two branches within the plant grounds and which was connected with the Moscow-Simferopol line, serviced the plant. The plant owned two small, old, steam locomotives. The crates were loaded by hand onto the freight cars. A 15-meter wide, asphalt road led from the plant garage to the all-season Moscow-Simferopol highway. The ten plant-owned trucks were of three, five, and ten metric-ton capacity (GMC and MACK).

S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

S-E-C-R-E-T

- 4 -

8. The sewing machine assembly line consisted of a moving belt which connected one production phase to another. There was no assembly line for the typewriters.
9. Typewriter production was from 50 to 60 machines daily; this figure was 50 percent over the number specified in the production plan. 50X1-HUM
10. The plant employed about 9,000 workers including a large number of office workers. The plant employees were paid on a piece-work basis and the average salary was about 1,000 rubles a month. Each employee worked 46 hours a week except for holidays.
11. The length of vacations depended on the worker's category and the amount of time he had worked in the plant. The vacation periods were staggered throughout the year. For those who had worked up to three years, 12 days vacation were allowed; for those who had worked in the plant over three years, 15 days were allowed.
12. The shifts for the various manufacturing sections were described as follows: A total of 400 employees worked on one shift in the typewriter manufacturing sections. In the typewriter assembly section, forty to fifty workers worked one eight-hour shift a day. The machine and painting sections worked two eight-hour shifts a day and the sewing machine sections worked three eight-hour shifts a day.
13. The typewriter production shop was organized as follows: The shop chief was in charge of the machine, assembly, painting, and chromium-plating sections. Each section had a chief, and the machine section had two masters; the chief and the two masters each supervised one shift.
14. The medical facilities consisted of first-aid equipment which was available in each section, and a plant clinic which was located across the street from the plant. The plant was in fair sanitary condition.
15. The plant security measures were described as follows: Plant guards, armed with pistols and carbines, were stationed at the three employee entrances. At the main employee entrance, a guard was stationed in each of the five guard posts at entrance and exit times. At other times during the day and at night only one guard was posted. Armed guards were posted at the railroad and vehicular entrances. Personnel were not permitted to use the railroad and vehicular entrances. [redacted] the security staff consisted of four- 50X1-HUM  
teen guards.
16. Further security and safety precautions consisted of each worker presenting a pass on entering and leaving the plant. Personnel could only enter through the entrance which had been assigned and noted on the pass. There were no restricted areas inside the plant. The plant employed a group of firemen. 50X1-HUM
17. [redacted] personality from the plant:

Grigoriy Maserevich, chief of the typewriter shop and sewing machine assembly section. 50X1-HUM

S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

-5-

18. [redacted] working in the plant, no prisoners of war or convicts. 50X1-HUM

19. [redacted] during the last war, this plant produced mortar projectiles. 50X1-HUM

20. No automation existed in this plant.

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1. [redacted] comment: [redacted] probably [redacted] referring to the former Ministry of Instrument Building and Means of Automation. 50X1-HUM

Legend for Sketch No. 1, Section of the City of Podolsk

1. First Kalinin Sewing Machine and Typewriter Plant.
2. Plant clinic.
3. Gorsevet building.
4. Football field.
5. Militia headquarters.
6. Post office, Telephone and Telegraph centers.
7. Industrial Tekhnikum building.
8. Railroad station.
9. Plant which produced storage batteries and vehicle batteries.
10. Church.

Legend for Sketch No. 2, Kalinin Plant

1. Forge and hot-stamping shop.
2. Paint shop.
3. Sewing machine section.
4. Machine construction shops, typewriter manufacturing sections, and sewing machine needles shop.
5. Foundry.
6. Administration offices.
7. Garage with repair and maintenance shop.
8. Train shed.

S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

S-E-C-R-E-T

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-5-

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S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

S-E-C-R-E-T

- 6 -

9. Plant director's house.
10. Open-air iron dump.
11. Unloading platform.

Legend for Sketch No. 3, Fifth Floor of Building No. 4 of the Kalinin Plant

1. Sewing Machine assembly section.
2. Typewriter parts machine section.
3. Typewriter painting and chromium plating section.
4. 6. Sewing machine needles manufacturing section.
7. Office of chief of typewriter section.
8. Office of chief of sewing machine needles section.
9. Entrance staircase.

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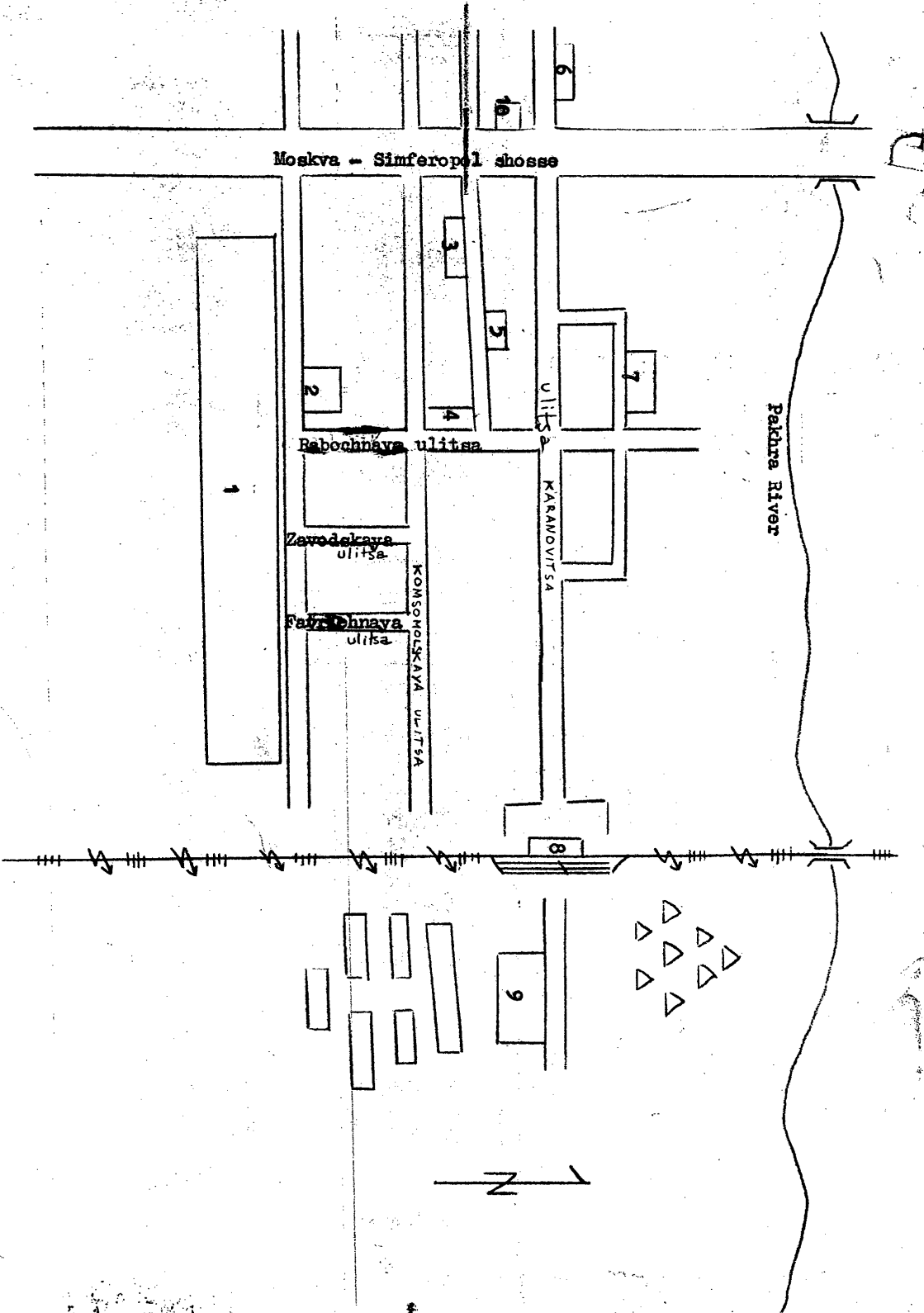
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S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

-7-

Sketch No. 1 - Section of the City of Podolsk



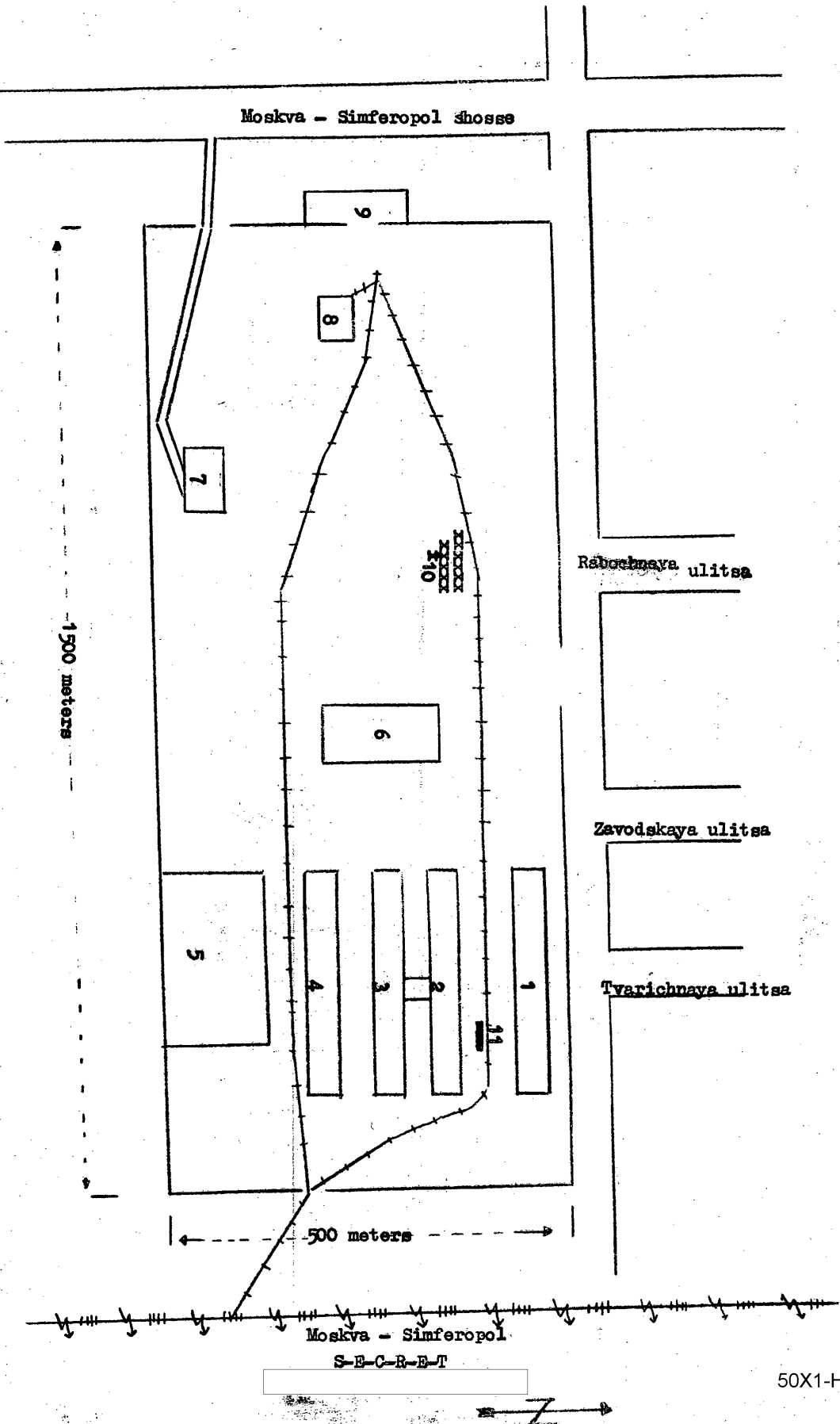


S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

-8-

Sketch No. 2 - Kalinin Plant



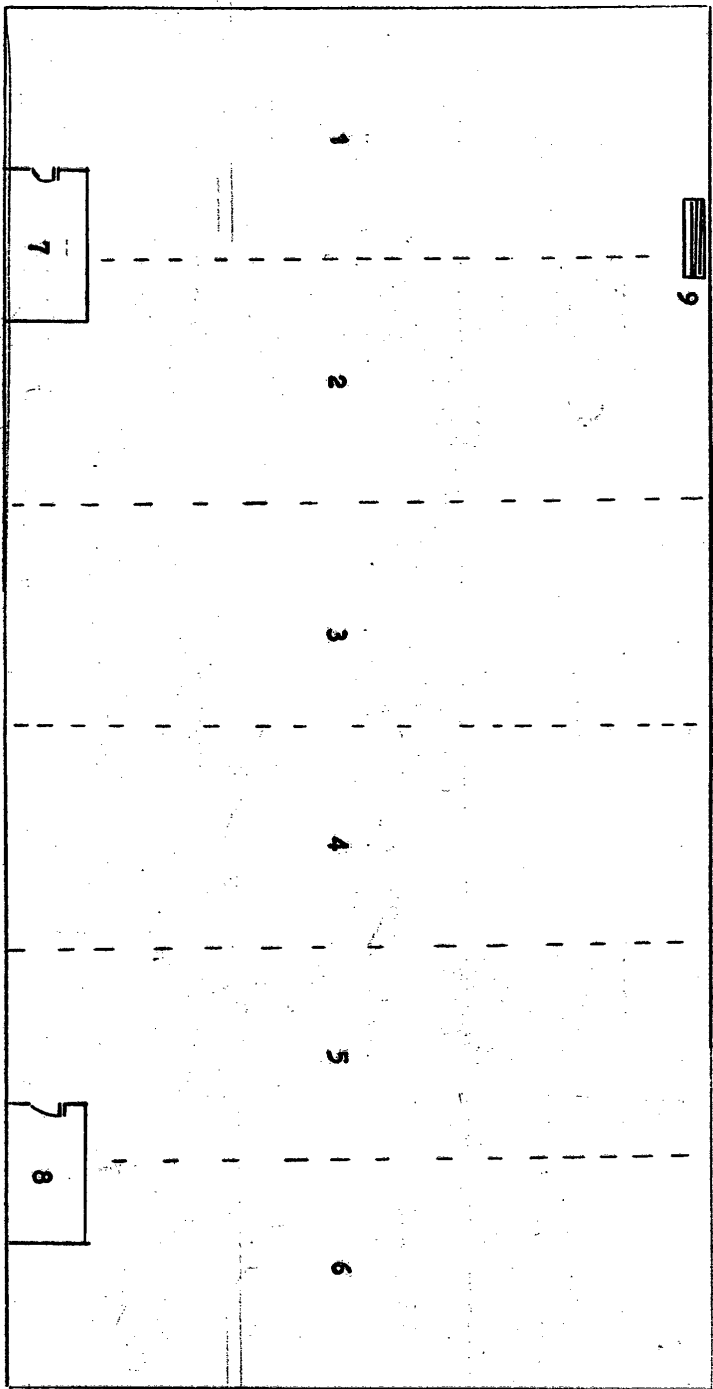
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50X1-HUM

-9-

Sketch № 3 - 5th Floor of Building № 4 of Kalinin Plant



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